

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR UTILITY PATENT

Title: FURNITURE

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Background of Invention

1. Field of the Invention:

This invention relates to a piece of furniture, particularly one which is constructed out of a plurality of rib units, each rib unit having a pair of substantially parallel faces, at least one functional surface and a leg or supporting member so that, when arranged in a predetermined, face-to-face relationship and secured by means of one or more connecting rods, the functional surface of each rib unit defines a surface of a furniture piece, such as a chair or bench seat and back support, while each leg or supporting member is offset from the neighboring leg or support member according to a pattern which, when combined with the legs or supporting members of the other rib units, provides support for the entire furniture piece and its occupant.

2. Description of the Prior Art:

There are numerous methods for the construction of furniture from rigid materials, such as wood, metal or plastic, and a similar multitude of furniture pieces characteristic of each method of construction. In particular, this invention relates to a type of furniture constructed from a series of repeating rib units linked or secured by means of one or more connecting rods. Within this particular art, two prior patents may be of interest.

United States Patent Number 4,235,473 discloses an item of furniture constructed from a series of rigid rib units and one or more connecting rods and spacers so that, when the rib units, connecting rods and spacers are arranged and secured in the correct order, the rib units form a functional surface, such as a chair seat or back, and a support structure to bear the weight of the furniture item and its occupant. The '473 patent, however, discloses only one means for providing a sufficient support structure. According to the '473 patent, the support structure of the furniture is achieved by alternating between two or three different types of rib units, each of which has a configuration distinct from the other(s). When these two or three different types or configurations of rib units are arranged and secured in alternating fashion, the combined contributions of each type of rib unit are sufficient to support the entire weight of the chair or bench and its occupant(s). Note, however, that each of the rib units must be of sufficient width and strength, the gaps between rib units of sufficient narrowness, and the connecting rod of sufficient rigidity so that the supporting structure does not collapse when force is applied to the furniture in a direction which is both downward and perpendicular to the plane of the rib units. The '473 patent does not disclose any other means for achieving a sufficient supporting structure, such as one using narrower or more flexible rib units, a more flexible connecting rod, or only one

type or configuration of rib unit.

Similarly, United States Patent Number 3,834,759 discloses an item of furniture constructed from a series of rigid rib units made of wire and one or more connecting rods and spacers so that, when the rib units, connecting rods and spacers are arranged and secured, the rib units again form a rigid functional surface, such as a chair seat and back, and a support structure to bear the weight of the furniture item and its occupant. The '759 patent, however, also discloses only one means for providing a sufficient structure to support the weight of the furniture item and its occupant(s). According to the '759 patent, support for the rib units is achieved by using one or more curved connecting rods. The curvature of the connecting rods places each of the rib units in a vertical plane slightly differently from any of its neighbors. When arranged in this way, the resulting structure is better enabled to support forces which are directed downwards and toward the side of the chair, since any force directed both downwards and toward the side of the chair will not collapse the structure but instead will be supported by the rib units which are not perpendicular to the sideways component of the force. In other words, the curvature of the connecting rods contributes significantly to the ability of the resulting structure to bear loads and forces when the item is used as a piece of furniture. Note, however, that, without the benefit of a curved connecting rod, the resulting structure would simply collapse when a sufficient force is applied in a direction which is both downward and toward the side of the chair, that is, perpendicular to the plane of the rib units. The '759 patent does not disclose any other means for achieving a sufficient supporting structure, such as one using parallel (rather than radial) rib units.

It is an object of this invention to provide a piece of furniture constructed of a

plurality of similarly configured rib units, one or more connecting rods and means for spacing and securing the rib units along the length of the connecting rod or rods.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an improved means for supporting the weight of the piece of furniture and its occupant(s) without the use of two or three different types of rib units and without requiring the use of curved connecting rods.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a piece of furniture which is easily manufactured, assembled and shipped, in that the piece of furniture is constructed primarily from rib units of a similar configuration.

Other objects will become apparent from the description of this invention, as described and claimed below.

Description of the Invention

1. Brief Summary of the Invention:

The furniture piece comprises a plurality of rib units, each rib unit having a pair of substantially parallel faces, at least one functional surface and a leg or supporting member so that, when arranged in a predetermined, face-to-face relationship and secured by means of one or more connecting rods, the functional surface of each rib unit defines a surface of a furniture piece, such as a chair or bench seat and back support, while each leg or supporting member is offset from the neighboring leg or support member according to a pattern which, when combined with the legs or supporting members of the other rib units, provides support for the entire furniture piece and its occupant.

2. Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will be further described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front side perspective view of a furniture piece built in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a front elevational view thereof;

Figure 3 is a left side elevational view thereof, the opposite side being a mirror image;

Figure 4 is a bottom elevational view thereof;

Figure 5 is a top elevational view thereof;

3. Detailed Description of the Drawings:

Before explaining the invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the detail of construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the drawings, since the invention is capable of other embodiments. It is also to be understood that the phraseology or terminology employed is for the purpose of description only and not of limitation. Moreover, the exact shape of the furniture piece and components thereof shown in the accompanying drawings is for the purpose of description only and not of limitation.

Referring to the drawings in which like parts are designated by the same number throughout the various figures, Figure 1 shows a front side perspective view of a furniture piece designed and constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention. The rib units are constructed of any rigid material suitable for the purpose of making furniture, such as wood,

metal or different types of plastic. The number and exact shape of the rib units is not critical and is a matter of design choice. Each rib unit is a substantially uniform thickness and presents two substantially parallel sides, although these qualities are not critical to the invention and are also a matter of design choice.

As shown in Figure 1 in front side perspective view and in Figure 3 in side elevational view, each rib unit comprises at least one functional surface and at least one supporting member. In the embodiment piece illustrated in these drawings, each rib unit provides a seat surface, a back support surface, and a single supporting leg. The functional surfaces of each of the rib units are substantially identical, so that when they are secured in the proper face-to-face orientation, the functional surfaces of the combined rib units define a chair seat and back support. Making the functional surfaces of each of the rib units substantially identical produces a furniture piece in which the functional surfaces are flat in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the rib units, as shown in the illustrated embodiment. However, it is also possible to vary the shape of the functional surfaces of each rib unit slightly from one rib unit to the next to produce a furniture piece having a contoured or dished seating surface or back support. The exact shape of the functional surface of each of the rib units is not critical and is a matter of design choice. As will be apparent to one skilled in the art, the functional surface of each rib unit can be shaped to produce a number of furniture items, such as chairs, benches, loveseats, tables, beds and other items of furniture.

In order to maintain the individual rib units in a predetermined face-to-face relationship, there are provided one or more interconnecting means and a plurality of spacer means. The interconnecting means may be a simple rod, such as a dowel of wood, metal or

plastic, passing through the individual rib units and spacer means, in which case the rib units and the spacer means are provided with registered holes to admit the passage of the dowel, with the dowel being locked into position either by friction, adhesive or a conventional fastener such as nails or screws. Other interconnecting means are possible, such as using one or more nuts and bolts, again passing through registered holes in the individual rib units and spacer means. It is not necessary that the interconnecting means pass through holes in the spacer means but generally this is desirable for esthetic reasons. The spacer means may be one or more pieces of substantially any shape and material which are of a size sufficient to be placed between each of the individual rib units and keep the individual rib units spaced apart when the rib units are interconnected. Alternatively, the spacer means may be a part of the rib unit or interconnecting means, such as a plurality of grooves, notches or teeth situated along the length of the interconnecting means and shaped to lock each of the individual rib units into a particular location along the interconnecting means. As will be apparent to one skilled in the art, a number of different means for interconnecting and spacing the individual rib units are possible using presently available methods.

There is also shown in Figures 1 and 4 a supporting leg for each rib unit. The supporting leg or member associated with each rib unit is offset in position from the neighboring leg or member according to a pattern which, when combined with the legs or members of other rib units, provides support for the entire piece of furniture and its occupant. In particular, Figure 4 shows the bottom of each supporting leg or member forming a curving, approximately sinusoidal pattern along the length of the furniture piece. This pattern is achieved by varying the angle formed between the supporting member of each of the rib units and the floor. Besides the

pattern illustrated, other patterns are possible which provide the support necessary to bear the weight of the piece of furniture and its occupant(s), if any. The exact shape of the supporting legs or members of each of the rib units is not critical and is a matter of design choice. As will be apparent to one skilled in the art, the supporting legs or members can be arranged in a number of different patterns which are suited to supporting the weight of the furniture and its occupant.

It will be apparent that the foregoing method of construction is well suited to mass production since the individual rib units of each furniture piece can be produced in large quantities and interchanged. It will also be apparent to those skilled in the art that the foregoing method of construction of a piece of furniture is well suited to producing a low volume shipping package, since the rib units can be disassembled and shipped in flat package by nesting the rib units against each other.

It is also apparent that numerous modifications of this construction technique can be employed in order to define and construct a wide variety of furniture pieces. In particular, the furniture piece illustrated herein is a bench and has been presently solely for the purposes of exemplification. However, there are numerous other furniture items which can be constructed in accordance with the teachings of this invention, such as a chair, a table, a stool, a bed and other items, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Although a detailed description of the invention has been provided, it is not intended that such details be limitations upon the scope of the invention. It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various modifications and substitutions may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the following claims.